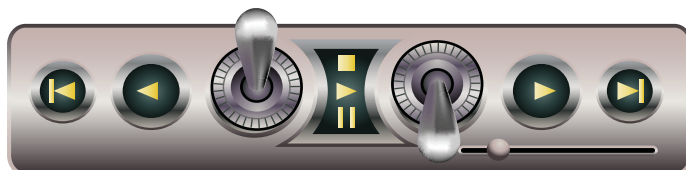


Flight Surgeon Refresher Course

Section 7: Aviation Resource Management Survey (ARMS)

Introduction to Aviation Resource Management Survey (ARMS) (FSRC700)



AVIATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SURVEY (ARMS)

Introduction

The ARMS is the method by which MACOMs measure the aviation unit's ability to conduct its wartime and contingency missions. This authority has been transferred to Forces Command (FORSCOM) for all components in the Total US Army. The Survey comprises 12 different functional areas within the aviation unit: Operations, Flight Standardization, Supply, Aviation Maintenance, Safety, Petroleum Readiness, Aviation Life Support Equipment (ALSE), Aviation Medicine, Air Traffic Services, Training, Tactical Operations and Night Vision systems.

FORSCOM has a dedicated team of functional area experts that travel to different installations on what is normally a two-year cycle to conduct these inspections. There is a checklist for each functional area, and each question in the checklist is based on an Army standard that is derived from Army Regulations (ARs), Field Manuals (FM)s, Department of the Army Pamphlets (DA PAM)s, Training Circulars (TC)s, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)s.

As you can see, Aviation Medicine is one the functional areas, and is generally considered by most to be a very high priority, for several good reasons. Medical readiness is crucial in all Army units, even more so in Aviation units as the standards for medical fitness are more stringent. Crew-members that cannot fly for medical reasons, those that are unfit, or those that are administratively grounded, cause the aviation unit commander significant readiness challenges. The Flight Surgeon is an integral player in ensuring the medical readiness of the Aviation Unit, and must be fully integrated into all aspects of the unit's day-to-day operations.

There is more to the Aviation Medicine Program than just ensuring that crewmember's Flight Duty Medical Examinations are complete and that crewmembers are fit to fly. The Flight Surgeon must assist and advise the commander in all aviation medical matters, clinical and non-clinical. He does this by maintaining liaison within the command to implement all aspects of the Aviation Medicine Program; by taking part in, and observing flight operations to monitor the interactions of crewmembers, aircraft, and the environment. The

Flight Surgeon must exert maximum effort in observing the flying ability and characteristics of each assigned aviator at least annually. The Flight surgeon belongs to the unit safety council and also serves as a member of the aircraft accident investigations boards and flight evaluation boards, when needed, and ensures that the medical portion of the pre-accident plan is adequate, to name just a few.

The following three sub-functional areas of the aviation medicine checklist are broken down into the questions and respective answers that come from the appropriate references. These are invaluable in helping the Flight surgeon identify roles, responsibilities and tasks that help assure the aviation commander has a successful Aviation Medicine program. The three functional areas are:

- Command Factors,
- Clinical Factors
- Aeromedical Evacuation Units

Following you will find the current version of the ARMS checklist for Aviation Medicine. You will be evaluated by this checklist. Know it.

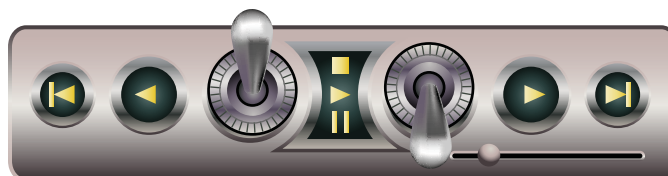
NOTE: This checklist is updated annually!!

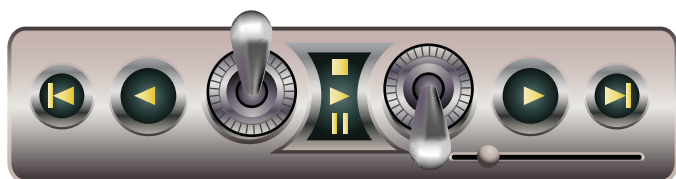
Please download the latest version from <http://usasam.amedd.army.mil>.

We recommend that you use this checklist during your unit's semi-annual Aviation Accident Prevention Survey (AAPS) to prepare your unit for daily operations and success on your next ARMS inspection.

Objectives

- Advise the commander and prepare the unit for the Aviation Medicine portion of the Aviation Resource Management Survey (ARMS) inspection.





US Army School of Aviation Medicine
301 Dustoff
Fort Rucker , AL 36362

334 • 255 • 7460
<http://usasam.amedd.army.mil>

